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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

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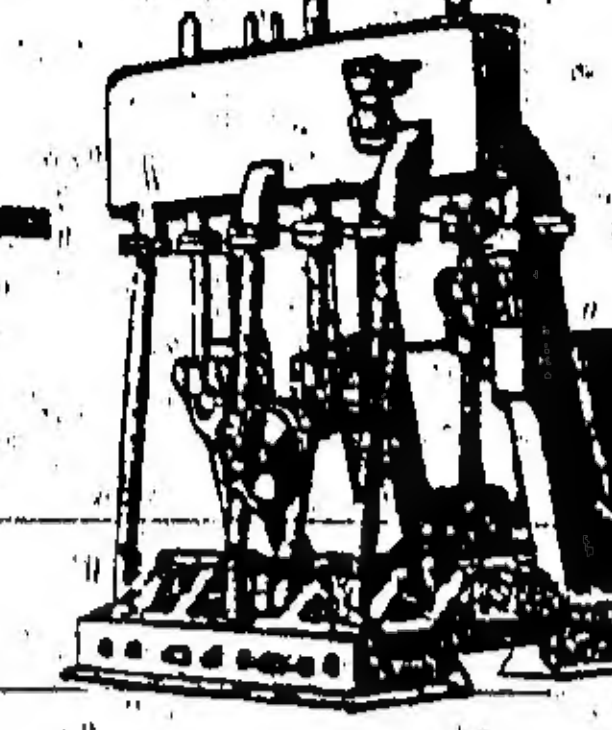
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of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 428.
Shipyard, Shum Sui Po, Kowloon. Telephone No. 1.
Estimates furnished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**
HONGKONG, APRIL 1917.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG INTERVIEWED.

WEST FRONT THE DECISIVE
FRONT.

PARIS, Feb. 14.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in an interview, stated that the West Front was the decisive front. He had no doubt that the Allies would break the German west front. The war would be decided on the battle-field, and peace might be declared in 1917, but if Germany could not be entirely beaten this year the Allies would not hesitate to carry on the war. There could be no lasting peace without complete victory. The British troops were indomitably resolved to fight to the end.

Sir Douglas added:—What we have done is enormous, but there is still much to do. Already we have reached the munitions output we wanted. We now want more guns and railways. We cannot have too many guns, owing to continuous wastage. Regarding railways, the disproportion between the tonnage landed at our bases and the tonnage the railways are capable of carrying had, hampered operations. Directors of English railways investigated our requirements and have given us more than we asked. Indeed they even stripped their own railways of the ballast of which we were in want.

Sir Douglas Haig said: We are also supplying material of all sorts to our Allies, especially to Russia, Italy, and Rumania. We cannot escape this obligation, owing to the necessity for maintaining a "united and solid front." We don't forget that the Western front is and will remain the principal front, on which, I am convinced, the decision of the war will take place. Hence our policy in making the Western front defensively and offensively the best.

The correspondent asked whether the decision will be secured by their breaking down the German front.

Sir Douglas Haig replied: That's how I imagine the decision will take place. Trench warfare must give way to a war of movement, which alone will procure the advantages we count upon.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasised that an incomplete or halting peace would leave Germany able to take a terrible revenge in the near future. After having attacked England, she would be again on the French frontiers more greedy than ever for the blood of conquest. Let us beware of suspicious manoeuvres of the enemy, who, feeling himself lost, talks of peace and seeks to divide us.

BRITISH OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

AMAZING FIGURES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Dr. Addison, of the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at Bedford, said: We are beating the Boche in the output of heavy guns. Three hundred and sixty-five were produced in Great Britain in the last week in January as compared with an average of 22 in the year ending last June. Of medium guns 75 were turned out as compared with 7.

LABOUR CORPS FROM BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long (Secretary of State for the Colonies) announced that he was consulting the authorities at Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus with regard to the suggestion that men there should be enrolled as a Labour Corps under the Military Service Act for service in France, in order to enable British Labour Corps in France to be used at home in view of the shortage of labour.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE BRITISH MIBBLING.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We drove off a strong raiding party south of Ypres. The enemy suffered heavy losses and we took some prisoners. The enemy's repeated attacks south of Serre have been unsuccessful. We penetrated several hundred yards of their positions eastwards of Souchez, destroyed a trench railroad, four mine-shafts and many dug-outs. The enemy resisted stubbornly.

Many were killed and 47 prisoners were taken. Our casualties were light.

We destroyed several occupied dug-outs north-east of Neuville, St. Yasse, northward of Loos and eastward of Ypres.

A small party which reached our trenches southward of Armentieres were ejected.

LATER.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: We have captured a strong point south-east of Grandcourt and taken some prisoners there.

We penetrated 250 yards of defences north-east of Arras reaching the enemy's third line. Two machine-gun emplacements and a number of dug-outs were destroyed. Many were killed in the dug-outs which they refused to leave. Forty prisoners were taken. Our casualties were very light.

We entered the enemy's lines northward of the Somme, and north-east of Ypres, and inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy.

At attempted raid by the enemy at night-time eastwards of Armentieres was repulsed. A second party reached our trenches southward of Armentieres but were quickly ejected.

We exploded three ammunition dumps eastward of Armentieres and caused a fire in the enemy's lines northward of Ypres.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A German official report says: We repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting two English attacks southward of Serre and drove off two detachments of enemy troops established before our front at the point of the bayonet.

ENEMY WORKS BOMBARDED BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A French communiqué says: Between the Oise and the Aisne in the region Quennevillers we carried out a destructive fire on enemy works.

There was a fairly lively artillery duel elsewhere.

LATER.

A French communiqué says an enemy attack in the sector of Baccant, in Lorraine, failed.

We carried out a successful coup-de-main east of Metzeral, in Alsace, and brought back prisoners.

A German aeroplane has been shot down in the region of Poinpey-Meurthe-Moselle where two civilians were killed and two wounded.

BRUGES HARBOUR BOMBED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

An Admiralty communiqué states: Aeroplanes dropped a number of heavy bombs on shipping at Bruges harbour on Thursday. Large fires were observed. A hostile aeroplane was brought down.

"YOS."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.

The German destroyer (from Ymuden) has arrived at the mouth of the Rhine.

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LARGEST CHINESE JOURNAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
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VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$7.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,

General Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1408

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, George Street, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1408

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1917. 1408

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WE will sell for you your products:—General produce, Oil seeds, Beans, Onions, Hides, Wool, Gun, Fibre, Tea etc.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and the suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

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BETWEEN Glenally and Conduit Road, Lady's Solid GOLD CURB CHAIN BRACELET, with Gold Padlock. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to "G."

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Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1408

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C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1408

WALTER FORD & CO.

THE interest and responsibility of William Walter Edwards in the firm of Walter Ford & Co. Commission Agents, 8 Queen's Road Central, ceased on the 31st day of August, 1916, on which date he by mutual consent of all the partners agreed to be a partner. Mr WILLIAM WALTER EDWARDS.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1408

NOTICE.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & COMPANY (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the above Estate should be filed with the Liquidators on or before 28th February, 1917.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Liquidators.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1408

HONGKONG

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 8th and 9th MARCH, in the Botanical Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 28th February.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL,

QUARRY BAY.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1408

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NEW

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RECORDS.

569 (Mighty Lark) A Rose Waltz (A Perfect Day)

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THE FOOD PROBLEM.

IS A NATIONAL FAMINE POSSIBLE?

SOME PRACTICAL THINKING.

Mr. Percy W. D. Izard, the well-known Agricultural writer, says in the "Daily Mail"—

Is the war to be lost for want of food for the people of the British Isles, as at one time it was in danger of being lost for want of food for the guns?

This is the grave question which confronts the nation at the present moment. The answer which is standing the enemy's submarine campaign now taking heavy daily toll of food-carrying ships, the loss of our huge purchases of Rumanian wheat, the shortage of labour owing to the needs and demands of the army, and the ill-weather which has seriously reduced the area of autumn wheat have brought us within sight of a famine of essential food commodities, and only immediate and drastic Government action to control the supply, production, and distribution of food can prevent such a tragedy.

Far-seeing men saw the possibility of the contingency many months ago. Apparently not until the Board of Trade Food Supply Committee, with its two meetings a week, brought expert opinion together and set it to work to state the case, and make suggestions was the extreme urgency of the question comprehended by the Government.

Then, with other decisions respecting the nation's milk, flour, and bread, it was announced that a Food Controller would be appointed. The case should have been created and killed months ago.

Awaiting him is a task of organisation not second to that which has given us 4,000 controlled munitions factories to-day. The supply of food from overseas, the question of freight, with which the next report of the Board of Trade Committee is expected to deal, the production of food at home, and marketing and distribution will be matters of direct concern in his department.

FARMERS AND COMPELSION. Home production, especially of bread-stuffs, must and can be increased notwithstanding the fact that, owing very largely to delay in organising the sowing of wheat, the area at present under wheat is considerably smaller than at this time last year. Spring wheat must be marshalled at once for a great spring advance.

You cannot compel the production of specified quantities of food on a farm, for the reason that you cannot compel the sun and the clouds, but specific sowings and plantings can be compelled, and also the labour for cultivation.

The idea of compulsion as to their industrial methods will be distasteful to the farmers of this country. They are a very independent community, but at the same time intensely patriotic. If the Government would take them into its confidence, get into direct contact with them, and tell them exactly what is wanted, few would not be compelled by conviction to run their farms on the necessary lines.

The farmers should have a guaranteed price for their wheat, and the guarantee should be extended over several years, while the producers of the wheat regain order from the chaos which will arise from interference with their methods of cropping.

Agriculture must have its machinery and implements. Something must be done to ensure a sufficient output from the manufacturing and proper distribution. The Government itself acquiring and leasing machinery if necessary.

There must be an adequate supply of labour on every farm to carry out the agricultural advance. At present one finds the workers very unevenly distributed. On some farms the labour is above the scale agreed on by the Board of Agriculture and the War Office; on many others it is below it and there are farmers in the Eastern Counties especially who are in despair at their position.

STANDARD PRICES. The labour problem must be solved at the earliest possible moment if we are to have any increase at all in the home production of food, whether on the farm or the allotment holding, or on the vacant building sites and cultivable common lands which are to be taken over for the growing of foodstuffs under the Defence of the Realm Act. All this new land should be under the plough or the spade now.

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nucleus of skilled male labour being left on or supplied to every farm, the further requirements of the growers of food should be met by a great extension of female labour, by setting to work our 30,000 German prisoners, and, if necessary, by bringing coloured labour from India and Africa. Regarding the women workers, conscription of able-bodied women to work in the fields, and of all women for some form of war work, is not an unthinkable contingency. It could be done, and here again there is little doubt that the direct appeal of the Government to the women of Britain would bring them out in their tens of thousands for their country's sake.

The fair distribution of food and the prices of foodstuffs are other burning questions to be solved. Is a standard loaf, why not a standard price instead of the disparity which now exists? And why should the well-to-do have a sufficiency of sugar, and the poor go without because they cannot spend the necessary 2s. at the grocer's shop in order to be allowed to purchase the pound of sugar?

Lord Crawford said recently, in appealing to the farmers of Norfolk: "We do not mean to retire before the enemy in Europe! Do not let us retire before our difficulties at home!"

The difficulties in the solution of this grave problem of the nation's food can be overcome. There is not one of us who has not a part to play in the solving of them. What is necessary is that the man who will have the control of our food supply should take the nation into his full confidence and tell all classes what is required of them. The nation has waited long enough to see these difficulties faced and fought.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME. Amazing prices were paid for Xmas food at the wholesale market in Christmas week, one Turkey being sold for 23s. 6d. equal to 2s. 3d. per lb. The entire absence of foreign birds due to the cost of feeding, etc., had made the supply of birds very short. Pheasants reached the record sum of 19s. or 20s. each, just double their price of last Xmas, while ducks and fowls ran as high as 12s. 6d. each, and geese were not to be had.

One of the special features last Xmas was the rapidity with which our men in France received their parcels of home comforts. All parcels were sent through the Army Post Office in Rouen, France, where a staff of over 1,500 are busy sorting. From this collecting centre over 21,000 bags, containing between 200,000 and 250,000 parcels were sent off daily, and it was estimated the average time occupied on the journey to the recipient was three days. Some 100 women and girls were also occupied daily in repacking broken parcels which had reached the Army in a damaged condition.

AFTER-THE-WAR SHIPPING. Proposals to be laid before all the Prime Ministers of the Empire by the Executive Committee, British Imperial Chamber of Commerce, include:—

Ton-for-ton as part of peace terms. Lower charges in British ports for British owned ships and for ships of Allies and neutrals in proportion to the privileges these countries give to British ships.

Double dues in British ports for enemy shipping.

Inter-British trade in British or Allied ships as far as possible.

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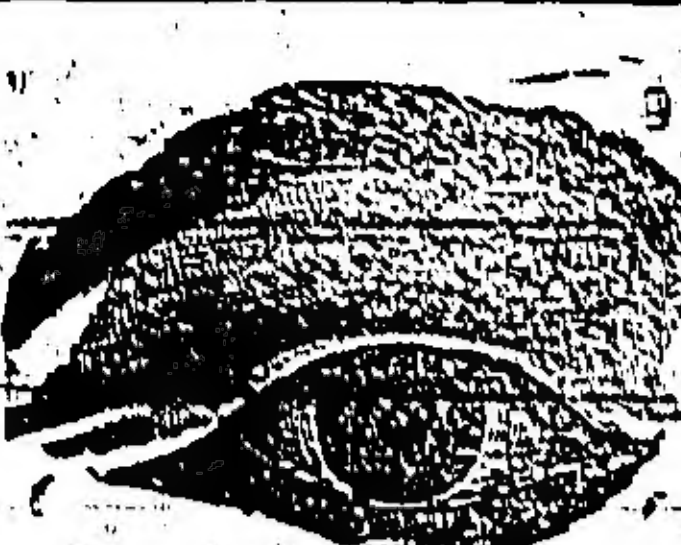
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At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

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A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
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Telegraphic Address
"EMPIRE" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. L. R. NEEDHAM, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 17th February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Mountain View, the Peak.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., contained therein.

Comprising—

Hall Stands, Teakwood Upholstered Suite, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Indian Rugs and Carpets, Blackwood Tables, Blackwood Arm-chairs and Settees, Handsomely carved Blackwood Screens, Stands, &c., a small collection of Carved-wood Figures, Vases, Bronzes, &c., Pictures and Engravings, large Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, large Dinner Service (complete), Glass Ware, Spirit Lamps, &c., Teakwood Wardrobes, Chest-of-drawers, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Single Iron Bedsteads, Sundry Bed and Table Linen, Partry, Kitchen and Bath Room Utensils, &c., &c.
On view Friday, 16th inst. from 2 p.m. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1917. 1493

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received, in instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor),

SATURDAY,

the 17th February, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c.

Consisting of—
Sheets, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels and Bath Sheets, Dusters, Bedspreads, Lady's and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Pillow Cases, Underskirts, Ladies Underwear.
Also
A number of Lady's Sweater Coats (new) And
A number of lots of Lace Curtains.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1917. 1478

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.
SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS PLANT.
THEODOLITE AND LEVEL.
Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917. 1474

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong—

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Rowland Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
We Cheong (D'Almeida Street).
Ming Cheong (Rowland Street).

SHAKY NERVES.

Unless you are well advanced in years your hand should be steady. If your hand, your thumb or your foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if the letters are shaky when you write, if you have tremors of your lip or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

These signs often precede a serious nervous breakdown. In meeting this condition it is necessary to exercise care in the diet and to take a nerve tonic. Dr. Williams' pink pills contain ingredients that build up the shaky nerves at the same time that they tone up the system in general; and their value in preventing nervous disorders from developing cannot be disputed.

They are especially recommended for nervous run-down people, because they are a safe tonic, containing no habit-forming drugs. If you have any nervous troubles, send a post card to-day to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, asking for a free copy of the little book on nervous diseases. It gives methods of home treatment and directions regarding hygiene that every one should have.

Remember that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can be obtained from your own dealer, also, post free, for 1/6, 3/6, 6/6, 12/6, from the above address.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 1.

LORD SYDENHAM.

The retirement of Lord Sydenham from the Air Board is a real loss to that body, which, has, to my knowledge, been making him impatient for some time, owing to its delay in producing progress. I understand that he has resigned because he disagrees with some of the proposed steps to be adopted, and on the facts of the case as so far revealed I would give my own opinion on Lord Sydenham, who is that type of statesman best suited to deal with problems in a crisis like this—one who has served and gained experience and broadened views in an overseas Dominion. Often I have discussed with him the trend of the war and have been impressed with his breadth of view and sanity of judgment. He frequently refers to his friends "down under" and I have heard one who is a keen observer say that he is an instance of the type to be called in evidence to support the contention that the average home-bred Englishman would be infinitely improved if he had a compulsory tour of travel or residence in the Dominions where the atmosphere is freer and there is not so fervent a worship of precedent. Lord Sydenham, by the way, has an outspoken ally in the House of Lords in Lord Hargrave, better known as Lord Charles Beresford.

AN IRISH SETTLEMENT.

An Irish rapprochement is certainly in the air and recent speeches in the House of Commons were clearly designed to aid in the development of a better feeling. Major Willie Redmond, fresh from the Somme, told of the happy relations which existed at the front between the Ulster and Nationalist divisions, which, as it happens, are in close contact. There is no talk of separation in the trenches and why should there be talk of separation at home? Mr. Bonar Law paid the Irishman a well-deserved compliment, but confined himself to the expression of a wish to see a new state of things in Ireland. He was at pains to emphasise the patriotic attitude of the official Nationalist party, and his tone was suggestive of peace.

The chances of a settlement are greatly advanced because now Sir Edward Carson is interested in the Administration, whereas he was indifferent as to what happened to the last one. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian states that the discussions cannot yet be called authoritative, for neither Mr. Redmond nor the Irish party have as yet been approached. "I understand," he adds, "that the new proposal will provide for something in the nature of equal representation in the Irish parliament for both Nationalists and Unionists."

One thing is clear, and that is that the exclusion of Ulster, or any of its counties, will no longer be considered by either Nationalists or Unionists. Home Rule is the basis of the new proposals, and my informant—whose name would be recognised as of weight—is confident that both Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson will, in view of the urgency of an Irish settlement from the point of view of the prosecution of the war, be persuaded to agree to them.

A forecast of the composition of an Irish Administration which attempts what once would have been thought the impossible task of pleasing all parties has also been given. It bears on the face of it long and intimate knowledge of Irish affairs. The offices of importance are evenly distributed between the forces of the Irish nation; in fact, the Administration

is drafted on lines of equal representation. Of the proposed Executive seven are Roman Catholics and six are Protestants, and of the High Court judges (not counting the Lord Chancellor) seven members are chosen of each denomination. Politically classified the Executive would include seven Home Rulers and six Unionists, with Mr. John Redmond as Premier, Mr. John Dillon as Minister of Education and Major Craig, the Ulsterman, Home Secretary.

Recruiting in Ireland has been almost at a standstill for some time, but the supply of men has obviously not been exhausted. A leading Irish Nationalist said the other day that 50,000 general service men could be enlisted voluntarily by the right kind of recruiting campaign immediately if settlement of the Home Rule campaign was accomplished.

The pressure on English statesmen to try to bring about a solution that would add these untapped forces of Irish manpower to the Army grows greater every day. My information is that it now seems likely to swamp those irreconcilables who wrecked Mr. Lloyd George's last attempt. When the full story comes to be written, I shall not be surprised to hear that overseas influence and the splendid stimulus of the overseas contribution to the fight for civilization, have done much to turn the scale towards a settlement of this long-voiced question in our political arena.

TO ABOLISH THE CHANNEL CROSSING.

The promoters of the Channel tunnel have a golden opportunity, of which they are taking full advantage. The war has proved them to be right, and there is not a high military authority in England to-day who does not wish that such a tunnel were in existence. The French Government has hitherto expressed no opinion, but it is probable that it now shares the British view. It is obvious that before any action can be taken on our side the support of the French Government must be secured, and the organisers of the movement are taking energetic steps to secure the expression of a definite view from France. An Association known as the "Amities Franco-Etrangères" has been established in France with the object of strengthening the relations between the Allied countries. Sub-committees have been formed for all the principal Allied nations, and the new committee here has published the first number of a monthly organ, the leading article of which is contributed by Sir Francis Fox, who, after emphasising the importance of the Channel Tunnel, urges the French nation publicly to declare its support of the scheme, as there is no longer any reason why it should be in fear of offending British susceptibilities in the matter. If the accomplishment of this scheme is one of the outcomes of the war, what tortures of the Channel crossing will be spared!

WAR AND ENTERTAINING.

The limitation of the menu courses for civilians and also the prices to be paid for meals by officers, have led to a deal of nonsense being printed about West End gourmandising. The fact is that the increased consumption of food is not among the dwellers in Mayfair but among the workers. Take the typical case of a certain married working man who formerly earned two pounds a week but is now getting his six pounds ten shillings a week on munitions. He admits that he and his wife spend every penny of the increase on food. With the innate love of feeding and the wasteful economy in the homes of most of the workers this instance could be repeated right and left.

On the other hand, in spite of the increased cost of living, the Mayfair households are not spending more, for their staff of servants has been cut down and they are not entertaining as of yore. Among themselves, they are content to live in a much simpler fashion. The servant trouble is certainly helping the restaurants but except when welcoming officers on leave, large dinners are not ordered, except by a few nouveaux riches who have grown fat on munition contracts.

SORDON PARTICULARS.

We closed the year with a week of "London particular" fog of the worst kind. Joined to the darkness they made London look like one great smudge, and vehicular traffic disappeared nightly from the streets, to the vast upheaval of traffic on the underground railways. Many a man

from the Far East will bring back with him tales of his adventures in the fog. I came across one of them myself in front of the National Gallery, asking for the nearest road to Trafalgar Square. When I told him to turn round and he would be facing it, he burst out laughing and said he had walked round two sides of it without knowing in the least where he was. It was no disgrace to his sense of location, for many a Londoner was lost. Even a City constable thus communed with himself. "If I catch a burglar to-night, what shall I do with him? I can't take him to the police station, for I couldn't find the way there. I reckon I'd better kill him and come back for his body in the morning."

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

SINGAPORE VIEWS.

The Singapore Free Press of the 1st inst. says—

Yesterday we published certain resolutions passed by the Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce with regard to trade after the war. The wording of the resolutions is moderate, and their effect in general is to bring the Chamber's line to a certain extent with the resolutions passed by other bodies of commercial men. The recommendations may be summarised thus:

Protection of Allied trade interests against enemies after the war.
Dues on cargo in enemy vessels passing the Suez Canal.
Enemy trading in the Colony only under permit.
Enemy Ownership of landed property only under permit.

A trading tax on enemies based on the turnover.

Precaution against enemy trade under neutral flags.
The principles which seem to be involved in these resolutions need to be considered. The first accepts the principle of protection, presumably based on deterrent duties placed on enemy trading (land goods). The second rejects entirely the theory that the great waterways of the world should be free, as President Wilson nebulously suggested in his address to the Senate. The third, fourth and fifth accept the principle of keeping our trade and wealth for ourselves by means of discriminatory taxation and licence. The last is an addendum providing that the restrictions shall not be evaded if possible.

Thus the Chamber accepts the broad principle of tariffs for protection against enemies, and by implication desires to allow Allied and neutral to continue to regard Singapore as a free port. It draws also by implication, a line between land owning by enemy aliens, and other aliens, the one being allowed under permit, and the other without restriction as to land. This is a modified form of protection, which will satisfy the extremists who say that the Empire's interests should be guarded against all comers. Their programme is prohibition against enemy trade, free trade within the Empire, restriction against all alien trade discriminating between alien Allies and Neutral allies, whether brought about by preferential or prohibitive tariffs. The Chamber has confined itself to dealing only with enemy trade, and in regard to that it has rejected the "whole hog" of absolutely barring it, recommending that it should be allowed under permit. This is perhaps as far as might have been expected, but it has this disadvantage that it removes the onus from the trading community and places it upon the Government. The Governor in Council is to decide whether an enemy trader should come here, who are to be considered enemies, how long they are to be allowed to continue, and what they have to pay for the privilege, if allowed to trade. Under present circumstances this may be all right, but some people would have welcomed an expression of opinion on the out-and-out policy.

Touching the policy with regard to land owning, there is less reason for withholding an expression of opinion as to the definite principle of the land for the national only. Other nations have found it advisable to adopt the principle of bidding alien landowning together, and they do not seem to have suffered. It depends on whether you want to attract foreign capital or not, and the disadvantage of not being able to hold land if you are an alien has to be compensated for, as in the Dutch Netherlands Indies, by more favourable terms in other respects. It is possible that in the matter of land owning the "whole hog" policy would be advisable, that is, that no alien whatever should own landed property in the Colony. If, as we believe, the Empire can be made self-sufficient in resources and in capital, there should be no need to look outside for capital for developing and owning landed property. Aliens as a rule own property in another state with some idea of political advantage, at least that was the main object of German interests in other people's countries. If there is any political advantage to be derived from foreign land, it ought to go to our own people exclusively. Town property in Singapore suffers under many disabilities from land owning by aliens; it might be well to abolish alien land-owners now we have the chance.

The matter of placing extra dues on cargo carried in enemy vessels passing Suez Canal stands in a category by itself. The first object achieved would be to handicap enemy shipping; here again nothing is said about allied or neutral shipping, because it is obvious that an internationally owned concern like the Suez Canal is not in a position to discriminate between the vessels be it noted, but the cargo carried by those vessels. The Chamber have no doubt worked out the probable way in which this would be done, but it seems to me like an attempt to impose a tax for the protection of British trade and British shipping, right away from either the producing or consuming areas. A sort of Chinese "link" imposed on the goods in transit. The idea seems to me a far fetched one and exceedingly difficult to carry out.

On the whole the "Con" office of the Chamber are to be congratulated on having so far considered the basis on which the Paris Conference is applicable to the Colony; but we hope they will not be content with the present resolutions, like a compromise of all things in the world, but always to be kept under consideration, and the resolutions are just a compromise based on the acceptance of certain principles, and the (apparent) ignoring of others.

INTIMATIONS

THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.



Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." "In Insomnia, Nervousness, Run-down Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severest cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable. Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severest cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Stocks are held by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., of The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Dodd Brothers, Ltd., Middleton Street, London, England.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

"WHAT, PLAY AGAIN?"

Here is an impression of a great pianist—Fachmann—before his audience. It is by Ernest Jenkins in the "Star."

"The little old man, with long grey hair and a beaming face, comes on to the platform in the manner of one who has been fretting to get there."

"Here I am at last! I began to wonder if the moment for my appearance would ever come! he seems to say. He bows to the orchestra, to the conductor, to the audience. He is delighted to see everyone. He breathes freely in this crowded concert hall."

"Well, now—ah, how do you do, my dear lady—well, now, there's this little thing by Chopin to be played. He wipes his spectacles, and a smiling word with one of the 'cellos before he gives his attention seriously to the piano. Then he strikes a chord, and glances round with a look eloquent with promise of beauty in the music he is about to play, a beauty which he seems to beg everybody not to miss."

His hands do the playing; he himself listens.

"At this passage his face is lifted upward in ecstasy; here is one which is oh, so sad, yet beautifully sad!—and the smile on his face becomes a little one, and he shakes his head slowly, while his hands move so softly and carelessly as if fondling the head of a sorrowing child. Now, he watches those playing hands anxiously as they perform an intricate run—Will they do it successfully? He follows them with 'breathless' concern along the keyboard. You, it is all right, and he turns and smiles reassuringly at the audience. The conductor, and the audience. They need have no further worry. We have got over that difficulty quite nicely," he seems to say; while the music continues.

"To his intense surprise he finds that now the beauty of the music is the work of one hand only. 'Look! he holds up the disengaged hand for all to see that this is so. What do you think of that Mr. 'Cello? And now listen! Do you hear the echo? It is coming again. If I am not mistaken—he raises a hand, demanding the attention of all. There—what—did he tell you? That was an echo-right enough, wasn't it?"

"The beaming smile has gone. The silver face is held in strong control. Those hands are making music which it is almost too difficult to listen to without stars.

giving way to emotion. Is he going to burst into tears? Can he refrain for another moment?—Ah—the climax is over. He gives a happy sigh of relief as the music turns into another vein; and he smiles again.

"There, that little thing is by Chopin. It is finished now. He knew they would like it. Splendid, wasn't it. He bows to the audience, shakes hands with the conductor, clasps the orchestra, turns and kisses the tips of his fingers to the crowd in the hall, and retires, chatting and shaking hands with first violins as he goes."

"He comes back in response to the cheering. "What, play again? He holds his hands high and shakes them in protest. How greedy of his friends! Pity the poor musician, whose task is never done! Well, well, if they insist—and he sits down at the piano once more, and with a gesture that seems to say—"Now, you just listen to this, my friends, and say if you have ever heard anything to equal it," and his hands become busy again with their beautiful magic, and he listens eagerly, and smiles and sighs and weeps, and smiles again."

"CHINESE MEDICINE."

NITRATE OF SILVER AT \$100 AN OUNCE.

A correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" writing from Yunnan, says:—An interesting circumstance connected with the Chinese use of foreign drugs has come to my notice in a recent attempt to purchase a little hydrochlorate of ammonia locally. I was told that a certain merchant had some, but that he wasn't inclined to sell it very cheaply. The price asked (and I believe that he sold some of his product to more than one person at this price) was the small sum of \$40 per ounce, or approximately \$120 per ounce avoirdupois. Genuine astonishment that this world should contain such a valuable drug, I frankly inquired what was the wonderful property of this article, and was told that, applied to an inflamed corner of the eye, mixed with powdered amber, it was an unfailing remedy. It would also heal ulcers of the body. It turned out, on inspection, to be nitrate of silver. I was told that when I face is held in strong control. Those hands are making music which it is almost too difficult to listen to without stars.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL, which is mined at SEBATTIK, or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

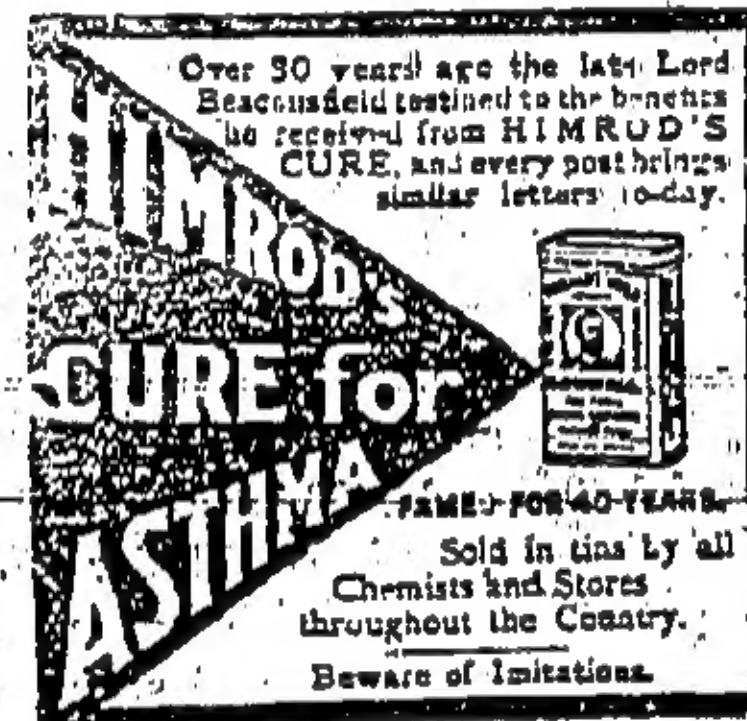
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Silimponts calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Benkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tide.

Charts of Sibuyan Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prince and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cawie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027



LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate (versed in literature, has been a teacher in Hongkong, and has been in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching. He speaks both Chinese and English. He has a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is able to teach the Chinese language to those who intend learning the Chinese language. He is located at No. 18, Wellington Street, corner of Des Vaux Road.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS.

A French Remedy for all Irritations of the Bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a French Remedy for all Irritations of the Bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a French Remedy for all Irritations of the Bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

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"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (Cash) per Copy.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES.

Most Certain Cure for Gleet, Gonorrhea, and all other Urinary Affections.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.35 and \$2.25.



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EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the consignor),

FRIDAY,

the 23rd February, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 17, Kennedy Road, (Top Flat),

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of—

Teakwood Hall Stand, Roll-top Desk and Bookcase Combined, Handsomely Carved Massive Blackwood Sideboard, Large Blackwood Silver Cabinet, Bevelled Overmantel Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Blackwood Fire Screen with Blue and White Panels, Large Blackwood Round Dining Table, Silk Tapestry-covered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa, Brass Double Bed (practically new), Teakwood Wardrobe, Bureau, and Washstand all with Bevelled Mirrors, a few lots of Pictures, Table and Bed Linen, Glass Ware, etc., etc.

One Good Dinner Service, Copper Fender and Fire Irons, Ice Chest, Shanghai Bath, etc., etc.

Also—

One Upright Grand Piano by John Broadwood and Son, London (practically new and in splendid condition).

N.B.—Special attention is called to the TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITE, this having been made to owner's design and under his supervision, also to the CARVED BLACKWOOD SIDEBOARD and BLACKWOOD DINING TABLE.

On view from Thursday, 22nd instant at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Hongkong Hotel Co's Meeting.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket on H.K.C.C. ground.—Club v. Civil Service.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture (of the late L. R. Needham) at No. 6 Mountain View, the Peak.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—5.30 p.m.—Lecture at Helena May Institute.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—Shrove Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—Ash Wednesday.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—Noon.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Meeting.

MON. 25, TUES. 27 & WED. 28.—Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

TUESDAY, March 1.—St. David's Day.

SATURDAY, March 3.—H.K. Jockey Club Race Meeting 'OF' Day.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 9.—H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

FOR JOSS.

YOUR NAME

in gold on your

RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book from any other?

Secure speedy return of your Race Book should you mislay it.

Name and Year printed on the cover in gold at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Price fifty cents.

impossible conditions now imposed on the labours of the Commission. One can but hope that the time will come quickly when the oppressor may be driven from the soil of Belgium, so that the work of this beneficent Commission may be carried on freely to the fullest extent until the population of Belgium comes again into the enjoyment of the full fruits of its industry.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The last Lecture on Ruskin will be delivered at the Helena May Institute to-morrow at 10.15 a.m.

The fortnightly dances of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, which have been held in the Royal Artillery Theatre during this season, have been discontinued.

A Cinematograph Performance is being given at the Peak Club at 9.15 p.m. to-morrow when some very interesting War Films will be exhibited. The surplus proceeds will be devoted to War Charities.

As a result of Professor McElroy's visit to Canton an American-Chinese Association is to be formed. Civil Governor Chiu Chinglan and the American Consul, Mr. Heintzelmann, are supporting the plan.

Mr. P. Kirkhope, of the Chinese Post Office at Mukden, will shortly succeed Mr. Stapleton Cotton at the Directorate General of Posts at Peking. Mr. Stapleton Cotton left Peking last month to do his bit in France.

The immunity of Shanghai from smallpox was broken last month by the occurrence of a Foreign case in a recent arrival but probably contracted in the Old Chinese City. A Chinese case of smallpox apparently contracted locally was also notified; but there were no deaths from smallpox among Chinese during the month.

Although January is normally the coldest month in the year in Shanghai, the Medical Officer of Health states in a report that this year the intensity has been greater than for twenty years. The unusual cold is attributable to a greatly increased number of deaths among very old and very young Chinese, and to a less extent among Foreigners from diseases of the respiratory tract.

An American citizen of Shanghai named Ernest Albert Charles Kopp, 37 years of age, committed suicide last week at the "Broadway Restaurant." The deceased, who was the proprietor of the "Broadway Restaurant," had been in poor health for some time past, and this, together with business worries, is understood to have been the cause of his rash act. He hung himself by a rope from the banister of the first floor.

In the Bankruptcy Court this morning, several small cases were brought before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davis, K.C.). In the case of Min Chey, the public examination was adjourned on the application of Mr. Bowley as proceedings were being taken against the debtor at the Police Court. The following cases were called and adjourned: The Hing Kee Firm, The Kwong Man Shang Shipyard, The Shing Tak Chong Kee Bank and the Kwong Heng Firm.

The Public are informed by the Post Office that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica, and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein. It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

A northern report says:—The rise in price of coal at Harbin is phenomenal. It costs 90 kopeks per poond (40 lbs) and the shrewd Chinese have learned to use bean cake as substitute fuel, which is less expensive than coal. Bean cake is about 70 kopeks per poond, and furnishes a calorific power one-and-a-half times larger than coal. Moreover, each bean mill there has a great quantity of stock on hand, while its holdings are increasing daily. If coal should maintain its stiff price, the strange phenomenon of bean cake being used as fuel instead of manure will become more general. A fuel famine being threatened, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is said to be planning to import Karatu coal on an extensive scale.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

As briefly mentioned in our Magistrate's reports yesterday, evidence was taken in Mr. Wood's Court yesterday afternoon in the case in which Manuel A. Concoico, master of the *Sui Kai*, with importing and assisting others to import 1,400 taels of prepared opium; Yu Hing Kee, Lok Chung Sam and Lin Po, the Cheung Wo S.S. Company, of 185, Connaught Road, Central, with allowing the ship, as owners, to carry 1,850 taels of prepared opium, and a Chinese fireman with importing opium on the ship. Mr. E. J. Grist, who appears for the Captain and the owners of the vessel, raised at the outset the point that the ship had been chartered, and that the owners, therefore, could not be held liable as the ship was not under their control.

Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, who is prosecuting, said this was the first he had heard of the ship being chartered, and he was not prepared to accept the statement. He explained that the ship was registered at the Portuguese Consulate. She traded under the Portuguese flag and her real port of registry was Macao. Proceeding to outline the case, Mr. Hutchinson said the *Sui Kai* was coming down from Macao on the 5th inst. and when she arrived in British waters she dropped anchor opposite "The Brothers"—a more or less regular anchorage. About midnight a boat came off, and a gang-way was let down from the ship. After some conversation between the engineers and the boat people some opium was brought up from the engine-room and when it was being transferred to the boat, the Indian watchmen, of whom there were four, placed on the ship under the Piracy Act, took possession of five packages. A good deal of discussion ensued between the ship's officers and the guard and a number of shots were fired. Eventually the ship proceeded to Hongkong and was then searched, opium being found in several places, including the watchmen's quarters. The engineers and firemen, with one exception, absconded.

An Indian watchman gave evidence that on the evening in question the *Sui Kai* arrived at Hongkong from Macao and anchored outside the harbour. While the crew were eating their evening meal, a sampan came alongside the ship on the starboard side. A gangway was then lowered and five bags of opium were brought up from the engine room by several Chinese. The witness stopped them and, with the assistance of another Indian watchman, took possession of the opium. Witness said: The Captain then came to us and said: "You have nothing to do with this; give that opium back to these Chinese." We replied: "This is our business. The ship is in British waters and we will not give up the opium." The Captain then pushed one of the watchmen away. Witness caught hold of the captain round the waist, and the captain caught hold of witness's rifle. Witness then told another watchman to fire, and he fired in the direction of the captain's feet. The captain then released his hold of witness's rifle. Witness then put the opium into his cabin and the captain was told to go to his quarters. The First Engineer then came and offered the watchmen \$200 to give up the opium, but the watchmen refused. Later, the Captain returned and asked what we were going to do with the opium. When informed that we were going to turn it over to the Hongkong Police, the captain offered them \$2,000 in subsidiary coin. He said \$2,000 was from the ship's comrades \$500 from himself and the balance from the engineers on the ship. The watchmen told him they would not take the money nor would they give up the opium. The Captain then went away. The engines were started, and witness, thinking that the intention was to return to Macao, blew his whistle to attract a police launch. The captain said: "There is no need for you to do that; we are not going back to Macao." The ship eventually came into the harbour.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Grist and the hearing was adjourned.

This afternoon, when the hearing was resumed, Mr. Jenkins, who has been instructed in the case, cross-examined the witness at considerable length. Part of the examination was as follows:—

Mr. Jenkins.—When the Revenue Officers came aboard the *Sui Kai* where were you and the other three Indian watchmen aboard the ship?

Witness.—We were all in our quarters. Mr. Jenkins.—Why did you wait twenty minutes before informing the two European Officers in charge of the party that there was opium aboard?

Witness.—We were waiting for P. C. Shannon who acts as our interpreter.

Mr. Jenkins.—How is it that the Revenue Officers failed to find the opium when they searched your cabin?

Witness.—We had it locked in our ration box.

Mr. Jenkins.—Did the Revenue Officers ask you to open the box?

Witness.—Yes, but we told them we would when P. C. came aboard.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

ALLEGED ALTERING OF AN I.O.U.

Bishon Singh, an Indian money lender, was charged before Mr. Malbourn, Magistrate, with feloniously uttering a forged and altered I.O.U. or promissory note, knowing the same to be forged and altered, and secondly, with endeavouring to obtain money by means of an altered instrument, knowing the same to have been altered.

Mr. D. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution and Mr. R. C. Fathfull, solicitor, defended.

The alleged facts had been stated in a Summary Court case to the effect that during November last one Lal Singh borrowed \$25 from Bishon Singh and signed an I.O.U. for that amount. Later Bishon Singh summoned Lal Singh for the sum of \$95 and produced as evidence an I.O.U. for \$95. Lal Singh declared that he signed an I.O.U. for \$25, only.

The case had been remanded for one week in order that the plaintiff and defendant could go to the Sikh temple and take oath as to the verity of their evidence. When the case was again heard the Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of the defendant with costs. His lordship, however, considered the I.O.U. produced as a very suspicious document and sent it to the Crown solicitor to be investigated, with the result that the former plaintiff appeared as the defendant in today's hearing.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, having examined the I.O.U. gave evidence as to the numerals written on the note. He stated that, as an expert, he was of the opinion that the character nine on the I.O.U. had originally been written as the number 2 and later changed to the number 9. He then produced an enlarged photograph of the number and explained his reasons for arriving at that conclusion. Other witnesses were then called and the case adjourned.

As advised by his solicitor, the defendant, reserved his defence and was committed to trial at the next criminal session of the Supreme Court.

His Worship fixed the bail at \$750.

CONCERT AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

The concert given last night at the Helena May Institute was a great success in every way. An excellent programme, had been arranged, and the audience, though it filled the concert room to overflowing did not entirely represent the number of tickets sold.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, Major-General Ventris, Miss Ventris, Sir Charles Eliot, and Sir William Rees Davis, K.C., and Lady Rees Davis were among those present.

Mr. Denman Fuller opened the concert with two short pianoforte pieces. Mr. Muriel followed with the stirring song "The Two Grenadiers." Next came Mrs. Marley who in capital voice, sang very successfully Herbert Oliver's "The Dancing Master." Mr. Findlay Smith sang "November," a fine French song by Edouard Tremsot.

Mrs. Balea contributed a violin solo. ("Thais") and a couple of songs by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn concluded the first part of the programme.

The second part consisted of a song by Mr. Leith, a piano solo by Miss Lillie, song by Mrs. Galloway, song "The Pipes of Pan" by Mr. H. I. Jones, song by Mrs. Muriel. "There is a land," very pleasingly and effectively rendered; and an amusing recitation by Mr. R. Sutherland.

The proceeds of the concert go in aid of the Home for soldiers and sailors blinded by the war.

ENGLAND'S SHIPPING STRENGTH.

Fairplay at the end of December stated:—The British shipping losses for 27 months amounts to 12 per cent of the pre-war ocean-going ships, and 11 per cent of the pre-war tonnage. But new ships have replaced the greater part of the losses. The shortage of shipping is due to the Admiralty's use of ships and not to the enemy's destructiveness.

TRAINING TIMES AND NOTES.

THIS MORNING'S GALLOPS.

It was a beautiful morning at the Race Course to-day, no wind and mild, but the attendance was small.

Over a score of ponies were galloped, all on the sand course which was very fast. The times taken were:—

SILVERWOOD, 1 mile, 31, 1.04, 1.40, 2.15.2; last 1.35.2.

GOLFIERA, 1 1/2 mile, 11, 38, 1.15.2, 1.35, 2.34, 3.08; last 1.34.

MATTHEWS, 1 mile, 30, 1.12, 1.46, 2.19.1; last 1.33.1.

CACOST, 1 mile, 35.2, 1.11.3, 1.48, 2.22.2; last 1.34.2.

NEVADA, 1 mile last 1, 35.4, 1.09.4 last 1, 34.

CAPLANO and OCK Bay, 1 mile last 1, 32, 1.04.1; last 1.32.1.

Yip, 1 mile, 34.3, 1.07, 1.40, 2.19; last 1, 33.

ICE, 1 mile, 34.3, 1.06.3, 1.39.3; last 1, 33.

ARIALIST, 1 mile, 38.3, 1.15, 1.50; last 1, 35.

SINGALA, 1 mile last 1, SONYERGA, last 1, 35, 1.09.2, 1.42.2; last 1, 39.

Magic DAMELA, 1 mile last 1, 36.2, 1.09; last 1, 32.3.

Tom COLEMAN, 1 mile, 34, 1.08.2, 1.42, 2.15; last 1, 33.

CARROW'S STAR, 1 1/2 mile, 38, 1.15.2, 1.55, 2.34, 3.10; last 1, 36.

MERRY MONARCH, 1 mile, 36, 1.12, 1.46, 2.19.1; last 1, 33.1.

FRANKLIN, 1 mile, 39, 1.41, 1.46.1; last 1, 32.

BRIDGEMORE, 1 mile, last 1, 37.2, 1.11.3, 1.43.2; last 1, 31.4.

HEN HORN and SARK, 1 mile, 35.1, 1.08.2, 1.45; last 1, 36.3.

Old KING COLE, 1 mile, 38.2, 1.15, 1.48.4, 2.22.4; last 1, 34.

Wizz BAXN, 1 mile last 1, 38, 1.10.4, last 1, 32.4.

Trifling Dahlia did a fast mile, 2.15, and finished well in 30.3.

Fingwu Chief is in excellent fettle and finished his mile, pow, full of running. Northland went out for a mile's center and finished easily in 31.2.

Sandy did a good gallop. He is a much improved animal to what he was last year.

Herolini's mile was done in 2.19.3, a fast last half mile considering the course. Hoji put in a good finish after going three-quarters, last quarter 31.3.

Sinoia went three-quarters but finished badly in 35.4. Town Mouse beat Tittlemouse over a mile, but there was very little in it. Both finished well.

Mansur put in a strong finish nearing the winning post, answering well when called upon. Star of Doon beat Jacobite in 2.19 for a mile, but the last quarter was bad, a very ragged finish (33.1). Victory was full of going at the end of his paw, 37, 35.2, 34.4, 31.8=2.18.4. Victory-Dahlia did a mile and a quarter in 3.38.8; last quarter 33.3; but the boy did not start to ride till more than half way down the straight when he easily came away from the Duke Dahlia, and beat him by several lengths.

Silver Streak was taken easily, 39.2, 37.1, 35.2, 32=2.23. Advance Dahlia finished tired. Russian Chief started his mile slowly but finished strong in 31.1. Iron Duke did the fastest time of the morning, 2.18.4; but hard ridden with an amah he took 32.1 to cover the last quarter; quarters 33.8, 34.2, 33.3, 32.1.

Chieftain's time was good, but he finished tired. Gollivog's time for a Sub. was also good but he finished as if he didn't like it. Brown Sugar and Whipper-in attempted a three-quarters sprint, but finished very tired, 1.47.1, last quarter 39.3.

Black Cloud is a game pony and finished in good style; 39.3, 35.2, 34.2, 33.2=2.24. Sahab also assayed three-quarters and finished very tired 34.2, 33.2, 37=1.44.2. Trojan covered a mile in 2.17.8; last three-quarters 1.44, last half 1.06, last quarter 34.3. The first quarter was fast, 33.8. Fieldmouse's performance was good, 37, 1.11, 1.43.8, 2.19.4, last quarter 33.1; for a mile, not ridden out.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say, beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe for all ages. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

K. C. C. v. THE UNIVERSITY.

On Saturday 17th inst., at 2.15 p.m., on the K.C.C. Ground. The University will be represented by—

Ng Sze Kwong, G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, J. D. Wright, A. R. Rumiham, A. de Sousa, P. S. Brown, W. Hall, G. Hall, W. Gittens and Chow Yat Cheong. Reserve—A. Isham.

SHANGHAI GOLF.

A match between the St. George's Society v. St. Andrew's Society was arranged to be played at Shanghai last Sunday. The teams chosen were—

St. Andrew's: A. G. Stephen, v. Sir H. de Sausmarez, R. A. Lawson, v. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C. T. Beath, v. E. W. Godfrey, G. F. Brown, v. W. W. Cox, C. W. Porter, v. W. J. Hawkins, J. C. Macdonnell, v. T. W. Mitchell, A. Gray, v. Dr. Nield, W. N. C. Allen, E. O. Cumming, v. P. O. Reynolds, F. Ferrier, v. Dr. Hanwell, Dr. R. J. Marshall, v. H. H. Fowler, C. F. Mackay, v. E. Payne, C. W. Bain, v. Skinger Turner, A. W. Maxwell, v. J. B. Carpenter, H. F. Bell, v. E. A. G. May, A. N. Warrack, v. W. N. C. Allen, E. H. Gordon, v. E. F. Bateman.

A WHANGPOO RIVER TRAGEDY.

AMERICAN MISSING ON SHIP'S ARRIVAL.

When the C.N. Co's steamer *Yan Peih* reached Shanghai in the early hours of the 14th inst. on her usual run from Ningpo a sad tragedy was discovered, one of the passengers being missing from her berth. The missing man was Mr. John H. Dadiaman, Y.M.C.A. secretary stationed at Nanking. For some time now Mr. Dadiaman has not been in the best of health, having suffered chiefly from Ningpo mainly for health reasons. He was, however, accompanied by three other Y.M.C.A. secretaries who were arranging details of a forthcoming conference. Mr. Dadiaman was last seen about nine o'clock the previous night when he left the dining-saloon and retired for the night. He then appeared to be in his usual health. Nothing further was known until the ship came alongside half a dozen hours later, when his fellow travellers, after waiting for some time, went to his cabin and were horror-struck to find it empty and the missing man's clothes lying in the cabin. The bed, also, had apparently been slept in.

The matter was reported to the American Consular authorities and later to the River Police, as the body may be found in the Whangpoo. The missing man was between 35 and 40 years of age and had been about two years in the East. He was married and his wife and one daughter are living in Shanghai—*Shanghai Mercury*.

ENEMY SHIPS IN THE WHANGPOO.

UNINTERFERED VESSELS OPPORTUNITY.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 7th inst. has the following paragraph:—Eight enemy ships, all merchantmen, are still laid up in the waters of the Whangpoo and, as Peking politicians shortly are to consider the recent war developments as to their effect on the neutral nations, allied subjects in Shanghai have an especial interest in the result of these deliberations. As affairs stand at present these ships—five German and three Austrian—may of right leave the port at any time as, of course, the enemy merchantmen in American waters might have done previous to Washington's recent step. Armed merchantmen and warships, such as the Geier, were of course interned after remaining over twenty-four hours in neutral waters but this does not apply to merchantmen. If Peking follows the Allied's America developments may be expected at Shanghai, for which the Allied's authorities are doubtless well prepared. The burning of the Geier at Honolulu and the tampering with merchantmen in Philippine ports is a fair sample of what the Hun has been ordered to do and the Chinese authorities may with advantage be forewarned the adage "Forewarned is forearmed." Between the devil and the deep sea, the Germans elsewhere have given up the chance of a life on the ocean wave; in Shanghai, if China takes any step, we must wait and see.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Steamboats 19 buyers and
China Sugars 123 sellers
Malabars 38 1/2 sales
Wharves 90 sales
Cement 11 1/2 buyers

The Peking correspondent of the N.C. Daily News says: The Chinese Notes handed to the German Minister at six o'clock last Friday evening, was in the Chinese language. The German Minister evidently suspected its contents for he asked if facilities would be given to telegraph to his Government. He also inquired if a protest on the subject of naval activities had been sent to the British Government.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

EVERY one who has tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be assured that it is a dangerous illness. Should it be once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

"AN UNFOUNDED IDEA."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14. A Berlin official announcement says: "An unfounded idea is abroad that submarine warfare will be weakened out of regard for America or other reasons. Unrestricted war against all sea traffic is now in full swing and will not be restricted in any circumstances."

SECRET PERIOD OF GRACE FOR NEUTRALS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14. A Berlin official announcement states that the secret period of grace for neutral steamers and enemy passenger ships on which neutrals might be travelling expired on the 15th inst. for the North Sea; on the 16th inst. for the Mediterranean; and on the 17th inst. for the Atlantic and English Channel; and that henceforth there will be no more individual warnings. The announcement denies that neutral ships have been sunk hitherto without warning.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

ROME, Feb. 14. The American steamer *Lynan M. Lane*, 2,500 tons, carrying a cargo of tools, has been sunk by a submarine off Sardinia. The crew have been rescued.

OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The following ships have been sunk: The steamers *Lycia* and *Netherline* (British), *Aphrosydion* (Greek), and two British small craft. Total 8,700 tons.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

LONDON, Feb. 12. Terrible stories of "frightfulness" at sea continue to be related. An instance, 23 survivors of the torpedoed Liverpool steamer *Artist* were in an open boat four days. Seven died from exposure and two are in hospital.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PROTEST.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14. The joint Scandinavian protest against Germany's submarine warfare points out that it is contrary to international law, especially as it apparently applies even to ships voyaging between neutral ports. The Scandinavian Powers make all reservations regarding loss of life and damage resulting from Germany's submarine operations.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Lord Curzon, referring in the House of Lords to measures to safeguard neutral shipping, said: "We have signified our willingness to pay increased freights and to provide special insurance and the offer of premiums to crews, and even to purchase ships. Arrangements are also being made to build new ships in America and Japan. We are converting passenger ships into cargo ships and the sanction of deck loads has added half a million tons to our carrying capacity."

Lord Curzon foreshadowed a further restriction of imports, including the total prohibition of non-essentials. This will raise a complex question with the Dominions and our Allies and strain our own industries, but a smaller need must be created.

HOLLAND TO JAVA VIA PANAMA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14. The *Handelsblad* states that the question of communication between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, via New York and the Panama Canal, is being discussed. It is proposed that certain Dutch steamers shall run between New York, and others between New York and Java.

SURVIVORS FROM THE "AFRIC."

LONDON, Feb. 14. The survivors of the *White Star* liner *Afric* number 145.

THE AMERICANS OF THE "YARROWDALE."

AN AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. A Note has been sent to Germany through the Swiss Minister on the subject of the *Yarrowdale* prisoners. It is believed that the Note demands their release.

HUGE APPROPRIATION FOR AMERICAN NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. The House has passed the Naval Bill appropriating \$369,000,000. It includes emergency amendments commandeering shipyards and munition works and acquiring the patents of afloat.

"THE BALKAN FRONT."

A BITTER STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Feb. 14. A French Macedonian communiqué states: "Following the most violent bombardment on 12th inst., important German forces attacked Hill 1050, east of Paralovo, and gained a foothold at different points in the first lines trenches after a most bitter struggle. The greater part was recaptured in a vigorous Italian night counter-attack, which was resumed on the 15th inst."

A British air squadron blew up an ammunition depot north of Demir Hisar.

HARD FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING IN CARPATHIAN REGION.

LONDON, Feb. 14. A Russian official report says: The Germans, after a bombardment with chemical shells, penetrated our trenches south of Drisvlat Lake but were driven out. They discharged poison gas southward of Viabney Lake.

Strong German forces on Monday repeatedly attacked on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung road and occupied a height eastward of Jacobeni. Our counter-attack resulted; after an obstinate night-long battle, in dislodging the Germans who, however, on Tuesday resumed the offensive, and after a battle lasting the whole day, captured two heights eastward of Jacobeni. We withdrew two-thirds of a mile and consolidated.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says: We stormed several Russian positions and repulsed fierce counterattacks in the Metecanec sector, taking prisoner 23 officers and 1,200 men. Italian attacks in the Cerna salient were unsuccessful.

ANOTHER MILLION RUSSIANS CALLED UP.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14. The classes 1897-1898 have been called to the colours. They will provide a million more effectives in the next few months.

IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft on Saturday made a bomb attack in the Eastern Mediterranean, considerably damaging the permanent way southwards of Yenikoi Bridge.

GERMANS ANTICIPATING THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

EXPECT IT TO OPEN IN A WEEK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. The Associated Press correspondent from Berlin telegraphs from Copenhagen that railway traffic in Germany is greatly restricted, owing to troop movements preliminary to the Spring campaign, which the German leaders evidently expect to open in about a week. The Military authorities declare that submarine warfare was anticipated with a view to interfering with the cross-channel transport of British troops and upsetting the plans of the Entente.

SUBMARINE SHELLS FRENCH COAST.

PARIS, Feb. 14. A communiqué states that at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon an enemy submarine fired six shots at the coast near the mouth of the Adour. The coast batteries replied and the submarine plunged immediately. Five persons were wounded but little damage was done.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The *Morning Post* Shanghai correspondent cables that the papers state that the Chinese Government has decided to break off relations with Germany.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

THE FOUNDATION OF OUR FUTURE ECONOMIC POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 14. The *Times* says it is understood that Lord Balfour's Committee which is considering our trade policy after the war, unanimously recommends Imperial Preference as the foundation of "our future world economic policy."

THE HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, Feb. 12. The following are among the honours: G.C.B.

Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P. The Earl of Dartmouth. Sir Frederick Black, Director-General of Munitions Supply. Hon. Mr. J. Allen, New Zealand Minister of Defence. Mr. Kent, Director of Labour Supply to the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Charles Ellis, Director-General of Ordnance Supplies.

Major-General Sir Charles Crutchley, Governor of Chelsea Hospital. C.B.

The Duke of Atholl. Seven organisers of the Territorial Forces. K.C.M.G.

Sir G. A. Fiddes, Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. BARONETCY.

Sir Frank Adam (formerly member of the Indian Legislature). P.C. (of Ireland).

Bryan Mason. K.T. BACHELOR.

Ambalawane Kanagasabai, ex member of the Ceylon Legislature. C.M.G.

Mr. Paglen, Controller of Revenue, Ceylon.

Dr. Sansom, Medical Officer of the Malay States.

Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

A feature of the New Year Honours is that they are nearly all for War Work done for political services. Sir J. Graham, proprietor of the *Montreal Evening Star*, is the only Peer. Colonel Owen Thomas, who was mentioned in the Cornwallis West report, has been knighted for services in recruiting.

Mr. W. A. Tritton, in the Ministry of Munitions, has been knighted for work in the development of the "tanks."

THE WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Sir George Cooper has subscribed £2,695,000 to the War Loan, including over £2,000,000 new money. This is the largest individual subscription hitherto.

THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Feb. 13. The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade assumes possession of all coal mines in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war.

Mr. Guy Calthorpe, manager of the London and North Western Railway, is entrusted with the new Department as controller of coal mines, and will have an Advisory Committee representing employers and employed to assist him.

NATIONAL SERVICE RECRUITS.

LONDON, Feb. 13. The response to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's appeal for National Service Recruits is regarded as most gratifying. There were 11,000 offers yesterday alone.

STATE TO CONTROL BRITISH COAL MINES.

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THE PRICE OF TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Flavin suggested that the increase in the price of tea in London was unjustifiable.

Mr. Bathurst agreed and proposed to investigate it immediately.

Mr. Flavin suggested that the names of large companies who were unpatriotically holding up large quantities of tea should be published. Mr. Bathurst promised to bring the matter to Lord Devonport's attention.

Sir J. D. Rees declared that similar allegations previously made had turned out to be founded on misunderstandings.

THE GERMAN OVERTURES TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Officials regard the alleged German offer to discuss the means of preventing war as an effort to cast on the United States the appearance of being a belligerent.

The New York Herald learns that the German overtures are so nebulous that there is not the slightest chance of their success.

The New York Times regards the idea as the outcome of the active peace propaganda engineered in the United States, and exposes the German methods in this connection.

A telegram to New York says it was the *Kölnische Zeitung's* message (previously mentioned in the cables) that led to the German offer to negotiate. It is stated that Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, consented to the message being sent by wireless. President Wilson's attitude towards Mr. Daniels is awaited with deep interest and there is much resentment at Mr. Bryan's pretension to speak to Germany on behalf of the nation.

FOOD RIOTS AT ROTTERDAM.

PROVISION SHOPS PILLAGED.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Hunger riots have taken place in the principal streets. Provision shops were pillaged. The police dispersed the crowds with sabres and sticks.

FIRE AT AN ARMS FACTORY IN THE PIRAEUS.

ATHENS, Feb. 14. A big fire has broken out at an arms factory in the Piraeus and is rapidly extending. Allied bluejackets are assisting the Greek firemen. There are many victims.

A BATTLE IN ABBYSSINIA.

LARGE FORCES ENGAGED.

ADISA, BERA, Feb. 14. Six thousand Government troops routed 7,000 followers of Lidi Yassum, the deposed Emperor, who, as usual, fled in the night before the battle, and is still at large. The Emperor was crowned on the 11th inst.

MILITARY TRAINING IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 13. The *Times* suggests that many retired British Non-commissioned Officers in India could give valuable assistance in training special Indian units for service in India.

WHEAT PURCHASES IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Colonel Yate asked: "Does the Wheat Commission purchase wheat in India at 2/- above the Indian market price with the result of upsetting the whole Indian Wheat Market?"

Capt. Bathurst, replying for Lord Devonport, said: "The Wheat Commission inform me they purchase at the market price."

THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

LONDON, Feb. 13. Her Majesty the Queen will accompany the King at the opening of the School of Oriental Studies on 23rd inst. Sir J. Hewett will read an address, to which H.M. the King will reply, and Lord Curzon will speak.

PRICE OF SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Silver is quoted at 88 1/16d. per oz. Supplies are scanty. The market is firm.

[This is the same price as Reuters wired from London on the 13th. The local banks' rate today, as given in our Exchange quotations, is 88 1/2.]

DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

VOICE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14. The Second Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 44 votes to 23. The question arose in the discussion on the military classification measures.

ENTHUSIASM IN AMERICA.

CRAFTILY-LAID SCHEME EXPOSED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. President Wilson's response to Germany's attempt to negotiate, cabled on the 13th inst., has stirred enthusiasm throughout the country. The Press comments caustically on the exposure of a craftily-laid scheme to divide American opinion and place the United States in a false position.

FALSE PASSPORTS.

HOW GERMANS HAVE LEFT CHINA.

PEKING, February 4.

For some time past it has been known that Germans who have been resident in China have been given facilities which enabled them to pass through the territories of their enemies and it is only lately that it has been discovered how the trick was done. As the following will show, a resident of Tientsin is responsible for the large number of Germans who have escaped from China and carried on German propaganda work in various parts of the world to the detriment of the Allies.

For some time past many people have been wondering what became of Major Dinkelmann, formerly of the German Legation, Advisor to the Chinese Ministry of War. Major Dinkelmann fought against the Japanese during their attack on Tientsin but just before the capitulation he managed to escape and subsequently made his way to Peking. On account of his fighting against the Japanese attempts were made to secure his internment, but the Chinese authorities refused to consider such an action and Major Dinkelmann was allowed his freedom in China to carry on propaganda work in the interest of his country. It is now learned that the gallant Major is now a prisoner of War in a German concentration camp in the central provinces of India. Major Dinkelmann was enabled to make his way into India through the medium of a false passport. This forged passport was secured, or rather issued to him, by Mr. Fritz Sommer, the head of Messrs. Telge and Schroeter, Limited, of Tientsin. Mr. Fritz Sommer has for some years past been acting as Norwegian Consul, and it was in that capacity that he was able to grant passports for his countrymen who travelled as Norwegians. Many of those who have been given these forged passports have already been captured and are now in prison camps in India, Siberia and even in England. It is believed that a number of Germans carrying these forged passports are still at large in various parts of the world and it will therefore be necessary for the Russian authorities closely to scrutinize any Norwegian passport carried by those travelling by way of Siberia, as well as the British and Japanese authorities at their ports.

The fact that Fritz Sommer should have taken so prominent a part in an action of this kind while acting as the Consul, representative of a neutral Power should be a lesson to the Allied residents of Tientsin, and if Fritz Sommer is no longer acting as the representative of Norway, the authorities of that country in China should take such action to make certain that he has not in his possession a forged Norwegian passport.

The discovery of the manner in which Fritz Sommer has abused the trust reposed in him by the Norwegian Government will undoubtedly do much to inconvenience people of Norwegian nationality who wish to travel through the territories of the Allies on their way to their homeland. If they are put to this inconvenience they can attack no blame to the Allies, for as the present moment every one carrying a Norwegian passport is under suspicion, and at all the ports, railway stations, etc., instructions have undoubtedly been given to make the closest examination of all persons carrying a Norwegian passport.

It is also believed that a number of passports have been purchased at high prices from people of other neutral nationalities, but the examination is now so severe that it is anticipated that the holders of these will be eventually captured.

The method used by Fritz Sommer in the interest of Germany is only one of the many attempts made by German residents in Tientsin not only to get their nationals out of the country, but to carry on anti-Allied propaganda in China and the countries adjacent thereto. Tientsin is a nest of this sort of work and it is believed that intrigues of a more far-reaching nature are being carried on there. How much the ordinary British resident does to combat or discover the methods which are being used to discredit Great Britain and her Allies it is difficult to say, but it should be the duty of every British man, woman and child to do all in their power to discover and break up this organized effort to damage their country and their own interests. The Government officials are doing all in their power to combat the organized campaign of the Germans in China, but they should receive greater assistance from the individual Britons, who if they went about with their ears and eyes open would be able to keep them informed on many subjects of which they at present know little. — P. T. Times.

STATEMENT BY NORWEGIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

With reference to the above Mr. J. Eitzen, the Norwegian Consul-General in Shanghai states: "That no honorary Norwegian Vice-Consul is authorized to issue Passports neither to Europe (except to sailors, which practically never occurs) nor for travelling in China. Mr. Sommer, as well as the other honorary Vice-Consuls for Norway, is, therefore, not supplied with the official forms used for Norwegian Passports."

As to the case of Major Dinkelmann, particulars of which the Consul-General is permitted to disclose at present, it should be stated that it does not refer to Passport, or rather Passports, issued by Mr. Sommer or signed by him, but Passports obtained from the Chinese Authorities.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has claims it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulative phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH. All members of the Staff, No. 1 Platoon Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and all Company Inspectors who either (1) passed Part 2 of the 1916 Course or (2) passed Part 1 of the 1917 Course will attend the Range on Sunday next. Leave Blakes Pier at 9 a.m. Drinks for fifteen minutes will be provided by Headquarters Club.

GENERAL NIVELLE.

STORY OF A WELL-KNOWN DEAR FAMILY.

The Sparrow family who lived in Deal, and of which the mother of General Nivelle was a member, used to occupy one of the most ancient houses in the town.

In St. George's Churchyard is a tombstone which states that Robert George Sparrow, born April 22, 1788, was buried there July 25, 1844.

The present General Nivelle's father, who was at that time a colonel in the French Army, married Miss Sparrow, daughter of Mr. Sparrow, who some six years ago resided at Carter House, South Street.

Some fifty years ago General Nivelle, then a boy, was brought to England by his mother to see his grandmother, who was then residing at Deal. Many people now living at Deal remember him. A brother of Mrs. Nivelle was the Rev. John James Horatio Septimus Sparrow, who added Pennington to his name, which thus became Sparrow Pennington. This gentleman, adds the Deal correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," held the living of St. Clement Danes, Strand, up to his death a few years ago. There are no representatives of the Sparrow family in Deal now.

When a young girl the mother of the present General Nivelle went to Paris to learn the French language, and while there evidently became acquainted with her future husband.

DON'T-RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For all Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough.

FIRE ON P. & O. STEAMER.

A fire in the coal bunkers of the P. & O. Steamer, which started on Monday last, was finally extinguished on Thursday night. Serious damage was done to the decks, in fact the planking in two of the decks has been burnt completely away. The necessary repairs however should not take many days and the *Scorpa* can then continue her interrupted voyage. — *Singapore Free Press*.

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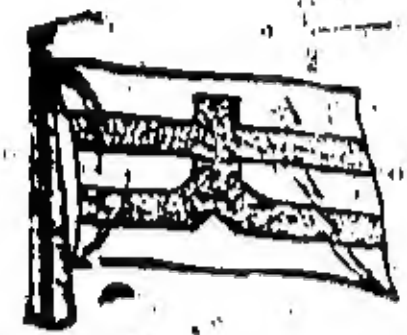
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & MARSEILLES			

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
"PANAMA MARU" Monday, 19th Feb. at 1 p.m.
"MANILA MARU" Thursday, 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Aring and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 15th Feb. at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 18th Feb. at 10 a.m.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE. Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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THE steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. BOEHO MARU For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama ... 28th Feb.
S.S. WAKATO MARU For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama ... 19th March.

For sailing dates, freight or passage apply to

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & SWATOW	KWANGSHAN	Feb. 16, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WENYU	Feb. 16, at Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHUSAN	Feb. 17, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Feb. 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	Feb. 19, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & HOLO	TAMING	Feb. 21, at Noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.
S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUI'.

MANTALA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhu', 'Taming' & 'Tean'. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amply equipped with Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chenau', 'Luchow', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung' and 'Sinkiang', with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 16, Daylight
MANILA	FUESSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 18, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	WEDDAY, Feb. 21, Daylight
SANDAKAN	HOYSANG	WEDDAY, Feb. 21, at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WONGSANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 25, Daylight

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a large amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPOH LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

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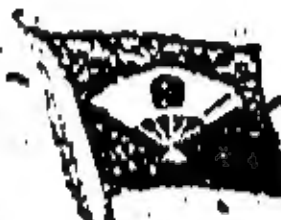
STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	MONDAY, 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
HAIKIAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Mon., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 6th Mar.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000-18 knots	Sat., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Thurs., 28th April

First Class to London G\$348. (ETL-10.0) Return G\$609. (2129)
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SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGAYA AND YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. Akamatsu	Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 6th March, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda	Tons 9,600	FRIDAY, 16th March, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope	Tons 10,000	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	PENANG MARU, Capt. Kuwabara	Tons 10,000	SATURDAY, 24th Feb.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. Shirai	Tons 9,000	SATURDAY, 17th Feb.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TOSA MARU, Capt. Sakamoto	Tons 10,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Feb.
KOBE Direct	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. Hirata	Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 23rd Feb.
	BENTEN MARU, Capt. Tomita	Tons 9,000	SUNDAY, 25th Feb.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF VIENNA".

Captain J. W. Evans, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Honorable and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., "Kowloon", and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 20th instant at 10 a.m.

No Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce a report permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1917. 1499

THE "ABAD" S.S. LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship, "BANDAI MARU", having arrived from SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th February, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co's representatives by appointment. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1490

KONINKLYKE PERKEVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "S. JACOB", having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 18th February, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 17th February, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN. Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1917. 1492

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 42, Great Russell Street, W.C.1, E. ALLEN, 12, 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3, T. B. BROWN & CO., Ltd., 183, Queen's Road, Victoria, S.W.1, CLARKE, ROSS & PLATT, 55, Grace Church St., E.C.3, G. STREET & CO., Ltd., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, 11/15, Bride St., A.M. ROBERTSON, 110, Fleet Street, W.C.2, HARRISON & CO., 110, 111, 112, New Bridge Street, W.C.2, KESTER & CO., 3, Whitehall, S.W.1, E.C.4, MATHUR & GOWTHORPE, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, W.C.2.

SCOTLAND.—FRED. L. SMITH, 8, North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE. MATTHEW FARR & CO., 15, Rue de la Grange, Bâle, Paris.

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